#### FOR A FINE NEW SCHOOL

AN ADDITION TO THE HANDSOME ARCHITECT. THE OF THE WEST-SIDE.

The construction of a new school building at West End-ave, and Eighty-second-st, has been a West Enneaver consideration by the Board of Edusubject under the several years. In 1830 a small building ras efected at what is now the northeast corner of West End-ave, and Eighty-second-st. of West character and Edward Second-st. The 1867 an addition was built to the old structin 1876, the building was strengthened and additions were made to it. The dimen ened and defend to the lot were 100x100 feet. About three ago the school authorities purchased a lot years ago the original piece, and imme 50x100 feet, east of the original piece, and imme mately joining it. This provides a frontage to the 150 feet, with a rear extension of 100 street of a frontage to West End-ave, of the same

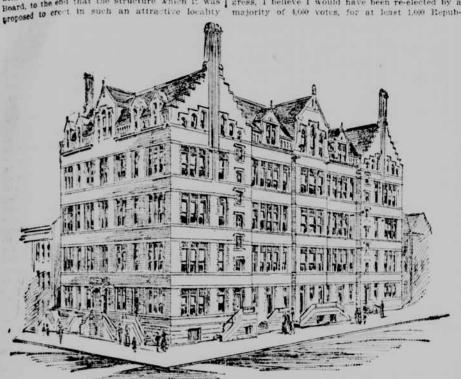
and of the high character of the dwelling-houses considerable interest the plans of the School



WEST END AVENUE'S FRESH ATTRACTION. DEMOCRATIC APATHY AND THE WORKING OF THE BALLOT LAW DEFEATED HIM, HE SAYS.

> Washington, Nov. 23 (Special).—Representative Coombs, of Brooklyn, who is a member of the Committee on Appropriations, arrived in Washington last night, and attended a meeting of the sul committee on the Pension bill this afternoon. In 1892 Mr. Coombs was elected to the Lillel Congress by a majority of about 8,000 votes; at the recent by about 1,200 votes. In conversation with a Trib-une correspondent to-day Mr. Coombs spoke freely

other things, he said in substance "The main cause of the defeat was the fact that when the polls closed several thousand voters had not been able to cast their ballots; at least 1,000 seventeen different ballots, which he was required me six minutes by the watch to do that for myself, and the average time consumed by each voter was considerably longer. If there had been an oldfashioned ballot with only my name on it for Con-Board, to the end that the structure which it was gress, I believe I would have been re-elected by a



THE NEW SCHOOL ON THE WEST SIDE.

should in ne way detract in an architectural sense, licans voted for me. I ran away ahead of Lockfrom its surroundings. The West Side Improve-ment Association was exceedingly active in furment Association was exceedingly active in fur-thering the interests of the community. Indeed, the patient entertainment by the School Board of poetic justice. I precided over the first ballot-reform meeting in the State of New-York, and was This stone would have to be imported from Nova ties, this was deemed unnecessary, inasmuch as from a short distance up one could determine the material was granite or brown sand-Scotia, and, in the judgment of the school authoristone. Finally, it was decided to use gray lime-stone and Pompelian brick, Roman size, viz., 12 inches long and 112 inches thick. The English Gothic style of architecture was adopted.

The capacity of the building, which is to be absolutely fireproof, is 1,380 pupils, independent of possible kindergarten classes. It is to be five and the stories high. The first story will be applied to the as great uses of a playground, with two kindergarten rooms, one in each end. The playground will be paved with asphalt, which is easy to the feet and admits of perfect cleanliness. On each of the second, third and fourth floors there will be eleven elassrooms, making thirty-three in all. The fifth sor will be devoted to a gymnasium and to man-ual training rooms. The furniture throughout the of the adjustable pattern-that of texts and desks will be capable is to say, the chairs and desks will be capable of regulation to suit the size of the child. This kind of furniture also is an auxiliary of economy. masmuch as the frequent changes of furniture in schoolhouses, made necessary by the use of the of heating and ventilation will be applied. Under this system, thirty cubic feet of fresh air a child, for each minute, will be supplied and exhausted cess of its passage through the room. and an equable temperature will be maintained. excavations for the building were begun me excavations for the building were begon about six weeks ago, and the structure will be ready for use at the beginning of the fall term of 186. It has been proposed to use the new build-ing for the Girls' Grammar School, No. 87, at 186. It has been proposed to use the new building for the Girls' Grammar School, No. St. at Seventy-seventh-st. and Tenth-ave., and transform the latter into a larger boys' school. The form the latter into a larger boys' school. The question of this change has not yet been decided. West End-ave, is regarded by those who occupy asked to magnificent homes as the Fifth-ave of the ook northwest side of the city. Though somewhat nary about rower than New-York's famous thoroughfare, with a driveway not so wide, but with broader sidewalks, and grassplots intervening between them and impaired the curbstones, and with shade trees set at reguhe curasiones, and with shade frees set a regal lar intervals. West End-ave., with its variegated style of architecture, is destined to be parnaps the most picturesque thoroughfare which New-York's system of improvements has thus far supplied. To the westward, only a few handred feet away, is Riverside Drive, overlooking the Hudson River, the blue of North Hoboken and the Palisades above.

In a social sense, the community promises to be one of exclusiveness-in fact, an element which may lay the Boulevard, only one block east of West End-ave., is the newly constructed and architecturally artistic First Baptist Church. At the southeast corner of Eighty-first-st. and West End-ave. stands All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, which Dean Hoffman built and of which the Rev. Dr. C. F. Hoffman is rector. This is built of dark gray yrante, of English design architecturally, and of whusaly picturesque outlines and general appearance. Projecting from the lower and just above the main entrance is a little arch, where hanns a bell, not large but sweet-toned—just such a bell the sound of which one delights to hear floating across the fields and meadows of the country en Sunday mornings in such beautiful antumn weather, as that which New-York has recently been in on-Myment of. Here, too, is one of the finest vested choirs in the city, and many persons not members of the thurch are attracted to the services to listen to the church is large, its seating capacity is far too limited to provide accommodations for the throngs which seek entrance at its doors. At the northwest corner of Ninety-first-set and West End-ave, is the Fourth Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Kerr is pastor. This congregation came from Thirty-fourth-set, near Broadway. The new place of worship, as was the old, is popular, and its success in its new home has been remarkable.

Between All Angels', at Eighty-first-st., and the Fourth Presbyterian Church, at Ninety-first-st., St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal congregation is preparing to create a fine structure at the northeast corner of Eighty-sixth-st. and to seek another territory which would be more convenient to those comprising to erea a fine structure at the northway and Twenty-second-st. and to seek another territory which would be more convenient to those comprising the membership. The increased value of the property at Twenty-second-st. and Fourth-ave, and the time of sale to the United Charities Association enabled them to realize a magnificent profit on the property at Twenty-second-st. and Fourth-ave, and the time of sale to the United Charitable and the property of the n artistic First Baptist Church. At the southeast corber of Eighty-first-st. and West End-ave. stands All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, which Dean

of many of the suggestions made by the armonal among the first work. A large proportion of the people living draft of a ball for it. The present law, however, is dereabouts were anxious that the surface ma- defective. A voter may so into a booth and occupy stal should be Brantford granite, which is the it for hours to the exclusion of other voters, and callty of stone used in the Museum of Natural there is no remedy, because it would be a violation History, at Central Park and Seventy-seventhist, of the law to disturb or remove him. In one case of the law to disturb or remove him. In one case the latest of Mrs. S. S. Frackelton's methods of bigger. We get so little for our money in this booth two hours and a half. The multiplicity of in elections of Representatives in Congress."

"Was not the result in your district affected by apathy among Democrats?" asked the correspond-

difference between the number of voters registered and the number of votes cast was at least twice said before, the slow operation of the ballot law was largely responsible for the large falling off in the number of votes. Besides, in Gravesend I believe that at least 1,000 Democrats were so terri-

believe that at least 1,000 Democrats were so terrified by the prosecutions on account of fraues at the last election and by the sending of a number of men to prison that they could not be persuaded to go to the poils this year.

"It was a most harassing campaign. I was regularly nominated by both wings of the party, and both sides called on me to address their meetings, which sometimes caused me a good deal of embarrassment, as each wing, of course, was jealous of the other. Some days before the election I was notified that I must speak at a meeting of the form Democrats in New Urpech on the Saturiay preceding election day. On Friday morning I represeding election day. On Friday morning I re-

plied.
"Not a "Reform" meeting then" I suggested.
"No. sir; a regular Lemocratic meeting, with n

conversation.

"Oh, yes, a perfect success—there is no doubt about it. The New-York Times' has been making a fool of itself in regard to that matter, but it will not amount to anything."

Mr. Coombe's health has become considerably impaired, and he has been under the care of a physician most of the time since election day.

#### TWO BRIDGES NOT BEAUTIFUL.

IN A CONTEST FOR UGLINESS THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY BRIDGE WOULD PROB-ABLY WIN.

The recretary of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company has written to The Tribune protesting against the statement that the proposed bridge of the company was "almost as ugly as the Forth Bridge" in Scotland. Pictures of the two bridges, the Forth Bridge and the proposed one over the North River, tell their own stories. The public can North River, tell their own stories. The public can justice Divver, providing that the written allegating which bridge was flattered in the comparison. I tigh, together with the rules, shall be filled with the rulestion of utnity or of mechanical skill does.

the question. It is simply an anti-beauty contest between the two bridges.

CONTINUING ME. SHIMSON'S WORK.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTE OF ARTIST ARTISANS HAS REOPENED WITH AN ABLE FACULTY. The studies of John Ward Stimson's Institute for were thrown open to the public on Nov. 2 to ex-hibit the students' work. The liferoom was devoted to an exhibit of the inspector work, the prin-

cipal features being some oil paintings by Walter

Shirlaw and George Wharton Edwards.

Mr. Shirlaw was represented by his painting of une correspondent to-day Mr. Coombs spoke freely "Evening," which depicts an auburn-haired, etheri-of his defeat, and assigned several causes. Among al-looking maiden being wafted in her sleep over a pond of water lilles. The main feature of Mr. Edwards's exhibit is his picture called "The Watchwhich represents an old sailor leaning against the post of a dock with a spyglass in his voters in each of two districts were thus deprived | hand. Among the other instructors who exhibited were Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Hulbert, Miss A. M. have much to show for their summer's work. George Shorey has a large collection of sketches of both oil and water and water-colors in the liferoom, and in the modelling-room he has a fine sketch, which he calls "Morning." Miss Hatch was represented by some study heads from life and

ome water-color landscapes, The designing-room has a set of book covers, most are the work of Miss Richards. Among the other

are Miss Daisy Coons, Miss L. Dabay, George S Bishop, John Zabriskie and Miss Lizzle Handrich The New-York Institute for Artist Artisans was 1887 by John Ward Stimson. It opened to students the middle of last month in the studios on the top floor of No. 140 West Twenty-third-st., under the management of H. Seymour Barnes.

before. They are those of George Wharton Edwards, Walter Shriaw and H. McBride. The other teachers are Miss H. E. Niles, Charles Hulbert, Mrs. K. Allmond Hulbert, Miss Amy M. Hicks, E. M. Ashe, F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, Olaf thought trat if he had a coin as big as that golden to be seen the people who said them. There came a "tough" and he suggested and Mrs. E. Lean Gardenae, In addition to course of lectures to be delivered by Mrs. Candace hig bottle of whiskey each for 5 cents "kept der Wheeler. In the interest of the school Mrs. Wheeler joints runnin'."

remains educational director of the school.

Walter Shirlaw and George Wharton Edwards. Mr. Shirlaw will teach the drawing and painting from the nude figure every Monday and Wednezday after- if doubting which was the real author of their misthe nuise figure every Monday and Wednesday after-neon, and on Saturdays from 10 to 12 Mr. Edwards fortune. will teach drawing and illustration from draped

the benefit of those who wish to learn drawing, col-

Mrs. Deen Gardener, who will teach trip to Europe this summer on purpose to study.

The water-color class is to be taught by Mrs. Katherin Allmond Hulbert on Tuesdays and Thurs days between the hours of 2 and 4. The still life in oil and the night antique are to be taught by Charles Hurlbert. A special class in wallpaper and Hicks. A class in which men and women can study architecture is to be under the direction of H. Seymour Harnes, who will also devote two evenings a place were enormous pieces of lead and fron piping, week to give hosting the devote two evenings a place were enormous pieces of lead and fron piping. week to give instruction in the antique class. Olaf Saugstad is to teach wood-carving in all its

chanical drawing. The Artist Artisan Institute is the only school this side of Paris that has been able to successfully

THE CHARGES AGAINST "PADDY" DIFFER. Rules have been adopted by the Court of Common Pleas as the method of procedure in the matter of the charges preferred against Police



PROPOSED NORTH RIVER BRIDGE.

a beauty show and the uglier bridge takes the prize. desire, transmit a copy to the District-Attorney, to aesthetic foundation. The bridge is the reverse of The Forth Bridge is undoubtedly a great engineer- the end that he may assist in the prosecution of the ing feat, and for all practical purposes is satis-

not enter into the contest. It is based on a purely | the attorney for the complainants, and the clerk shall, if the attorney of the said complainants so Charges and specifications against the officer



some. With the Forth the motio is "'Andsome is as 'andsome does," and the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge should take the same motio.

To those who have for days and years seen the great towers of the Brooklyn Bridge rising majestleally above the East River, the pointed arcaes infrough them looking like the windows of some ligitantic cathedral, have seen the graceful curve of gigantic cathedral, have seen the graceful curve of the Bridge liself across the stream and the wondershift tracery and web of wires which support it, such foi tracery and web of wires which support it, such foi tracery and web of wires which support it, such fridges as those in the pictures cannot seem anything but ugiy. They may have every quality from a practical point of view which is calculated to exappear before the Court and make anceived to appear before the Court and make anceived the day after the service thereof, at 19.30 o'clock in the forenoon, in the General Term room of said court.

Nothing could be learned from Police Justice Diver yesterday morning in regard to the charges against him. He had read of the meeting of the judges? It goes without saving that beauty should not be achieved in the building of a bridge at the not be achieved in the building of a bridge at the not be achieved in the building of a bridge at the not be achieved in the building of a bridge at the not be achieved in the building of a bridge at the not be achieved in the building of a bridge at the not be achieved in the building of a bridge at the not be achieved in the building of a bridge at the not be achieved in the building of a bridge at the not be achieved in the building of a bridge at the not be achieved in the building of a bridge at the not be achieved in the building of a bridge at the not be achieved in the building of a bridge at the not be achieved.

DELICATESSEN SHOPS.

STROLL THROUGH SOME DOWNTOWN STREETS.

EXAMPLES OF WHAT THE GERMANS HAVE DONE

TO MAKE LIVING EASY AND CHEAP, One evening last week when there was a drizzling downpour and the air was thick with fog, the reporter went out of The Tribune building and sauntered aimlessly through the labyrinth of unclean byby the name of Chatham-st., although a "reform" keepers renamed it a few years ago Park Row. He found himself on Spruce-st., and in Ferry and Dover sts. betimes. Mayor Schleren of Brooklyn has his leather belting business in Ferry-st, and not a day passes that people do not stop to look at it out of mere curiosity. Wandering on the reporter enormous glass of beer foaming over and under neath the motto, "the poor man's friend." A little further on and nearer to the wharves there came 5 cent bottle of whiskey in Gotham."
"How is that possible?" said the reporter to a

'Why," the citizen replied, "don't you know that that is the business manner of advertising 'knock-

"Yes, people would; but don't people who get greengoods circulars know, and yet it frequently turns out that they are the first to be taken in?" CROWDS WATCHING THE SUN.

South and James sts. the reporter looked away toward the West, and just in line with one of the majestic spans of the East River Bridge there appeared through the thick mist and fog a great big names of a number of former teachers, they also ball of fire that did not dazzle one's eyes. It kept contain three which have not appeared on the list sinking and sinking. Crowds gathered to look at it Saugstad and Mrs. E. Deen Gardener. In addition to | ball appeared to be, he would feel happy thereafter the instruction given by the regular staff of teachers, the students are to receive the benefit of a so long as the men who sold the big beer and the

Several poor women with loads of wood on their owing to ill health Mr. Stimson will be unable to spend much time at the institute this winter. He has arranged, however, to prepare a course of leaf arranged, however, to prepare a course of leaf their burdens and looked with wonder and awe at ires which are to be delivered by proxy, and he still the sight. Young thieves from neighboring tenement-houses stole the wood and ran away. The life classes, which are the principal features the women became aware of their loss big tears came into their eyes and they wailed aloud, shaking

shoulder. Fastened at the end was a book, which and clay tubs for a sculpture class. This is to be under the management of F. Wellington Buckstuhl, the secretary of the New-York Sculpture Society. same, it occurred to me to look at something urious country that I have been glad of this which, even under a Tammany government, no body seems to be charged a harpenny ONE OF THE SLEEPING PLACES.

He swung the bundle to the other shoulder, and corner wondering what the crowd was about

I slept myself in that boiler," he said, "for the last two nights. I was cold, I know," he added

No what" said the Englishman.
"Delicatessen stores," said the laborer, laughing, while the Englishman let fall his book in his ex-

hand threateningly on his club pocket, "the sun is gone away an yez'll all have to go away, too."
Then that urlous crowd scattered in different
directions. The reporter asked the mocker to tell more of what he knew about delicatessen places and the character of the business which they did.

in the hands of people of that nationality, the greater part of the business of these stores is done with Americans."

The reporter found upon investigation that this business, like the business of making lager beer, began with the sons of the Fatherland and has been continued by them. A study of a business directory will show that there are about 600 delicatessen stores in New-York, and that out of that large number all but a dozen or so have German names. Fully 80 per cent of these are on the East Side, and more than 90 per cent are included in all the delicatessen stores that are to be found east of Fourthave, and south of Fourteenth-st. West of Sixthave, and slower fourteenth-st, one can find many of them, especially in Eighth, Ninth and Tenth aves, but they are of a more expensive class and patronized by people who have more money to spend than those to be met in the thickly populated part of the city lying east of the Bowery, for example.

These delicatessen stores keep things cooked, and they are a lerson to the poor people who frequent them in clean liness as well as in thrift. Think of taking in \$20, \$40, even \$50, a day in one of them, and chiefly in pennies!

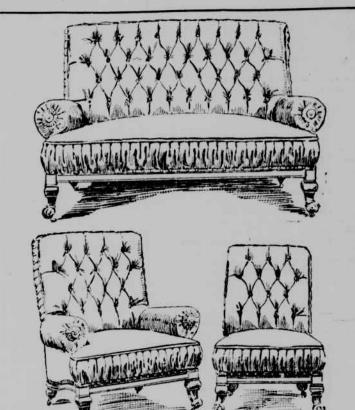
A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING HERE.

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING HERE. Were you ever in one of these little stores? It is When there is a selzure under a bill of sale in a settled in the city court, it is then that something becomes known of the thousand and one articles settled in the city court, it is then that something becomes known of the thousand and one articles with strange names that go to make up the slock. It is then that the official note-taker tears his hair and cries aloud for mercy, while the Judge interposes with a mild request which is as good as a comment. "Speak slowly and distinctly, so that the strong-pher will get down what you say." Besides having nearly all of the things which a grocer sells, a delicatessen store has a whole lot of things which a grocer moving around early and late, but at least he takes a rest on Sunday, or part of Sunday. But the man engaged in a small way in delicatessen on the East Side scems never to stop. Sunday and Monday it is the same to him, and you can find in one of these some never to stop. Sunday and Monday it is the same to him, and you can find in one of these some never to stop. Sunday and Monday it is the same to him, and you can find in one of these some never to stop. Sunday and Monday it is the same to him, and you can find in one of these store various kinds of French sough that require merely to be heated over the gas, a nice piece of bologna sausage, a dainty morsel of brie cheese, a silce of smokel ham, a piece of Westphalia ham, a few pickles or some herring.

Early the other morning the reporter walked through Tompkins Square and went into several of these stores. Each of them was doing a brisk business in small orders ranging from 3 to 15 cents. One man who works in what in some way has facctiously been designated as the Department of Street Cleaning was met coming out of one of these stores. Each of them was doing a brisk business in small orders ranging from 3 to 15 cents. One man who works in what in some way has facctiously been designated as the Department of Street Cleaning was met coming out of one of these stores. Fach of them was doing a brisk business in small orders ranging from 3 to 15 cents. One man who works in what in some way has facctiously to the things of the thorizon caused by firing their

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COLORS,

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of for the day.

All these little stores that the reporter visited All these little stores that the reporter visited are crowded with poor people buying things cooked are ready to take home to be eaten. In a store way up in Eighth-ave, the reporter asked a man way up in Eighth-ave, the reporter asked a man way up in Eighth-ave, the reporter asked a man way up in Eighth-ave, the reporter asked a man way up in Eighth-ave, the reporter asked a man way up in Eighth-ave, the reporter asked a man way up in Eighth-ave, the reporter asked a man way up in Eighth-ave, the reporter asked a man way up in Eighth-ave, the reporter visited and visited vi

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The Japan-China war has demonstrated one fact -that it is promotive of a wide range of discussion and practical discussion on the advantages and disadvantages of modern chips of all types. This is especially noticeable since the great battle between the opposing fleets at Yaloo River. The Tribune ha given more or less space to most of the views advanced by naval men on the subject of "battleships versus cruisers" and while there are some able ad-Democrat, I couldn't vote for Morton, much less for Hill, so I did not vote for anybody for Governor. I don't mind the five-cent bottle of whisks. A "Captain of a Battleship," in an exhaustive article in "London Engineering," sums up that the gun is the paramount weapon, that the ram, though faful if properly applied, is attended with so much uncertainty and chance in its application, and is likely to be so injurious to those using it, that it can scarcely be regarded as a practical weapon of war. In regard to the torpedo, he says that all right-ahead discharges in any ship larger than a torpedo-boat are a practical absurdity.

The naval revolution has taken place so suddenly and with no naval war intervening to fill the gap, that there has been no object-lessons in purely war until recently. The "Captain of a Baitleship" maintains that the radical change in the methods of propulsion is a far more important factor in the case than any change of weapons or of defensive power; in other words, that the greatest developstrated that the ship or squadron possessing a superiority of speed will have the power of bringing on an action immediately, the power of avoiding one altogether, the power of postponing an action, the power of selecting the distance, the power of choos-ing position with regard to the sun and wind, and the power to dog and watch an enemy without the power to dog and water an extraction of the first any time it may seem desirable for strategic reasons. As between the high-sided battle-ships and the monitor-system vessels, like the Miantonomoh and others of that kind in the American Navy, the same writer says that although the low freeboard ships (as the monitors are) may not be able to steam the faster against a rough sea, yet if sighted dend to windward the low freeboards might escape by taking the wind abeam, but if it came to actual fighting in rough weather, the ships of low freeboard would have the advantage, presenting little or no target.

A COOKED MEAL PROVIDED.

"Well, sir," said he, "my wife ain't strong, and my purse ain't strong either, an' we can't afford the time or the expense of cookin', so I've got here half a pound of bologna sausage, a bit of cheese, a loaf an' some smoked fish, an' I am now goin' for a pint of beer; that'll cost me altogether 23 cents, an' with a couple more loaves of bread myself an' the

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